
SUMMARY OF REGIONAL PRIORITIES

- 1. To provide the means for key stakeholders to prevent the spread of drug abuse and related drug-abuse-driven HIV in South Asia, especially among vulnerable populations.**
 - a. Develop and implement replicable models of effective drug prevention approaches in India.
 - b. Establish a replicable model for school-based prevention and community awareness in South Asia.
 - c. Test and validate peer-based interventions to reduce drug-related risk behaviour.
 - d. Develop and implement peer-outreach programmes, low-cost community-based care and support, safer practices and oral substitution treatment where legislation permits, especially among vulnerable populations such as IDUs, incarcerated populations, street children, sex workers and migrant workers.
 - e. Share intervention protocols within the region and advocate for their up-scaling.
 - f. Increase the coverage and quality of interventions.
 - g. Scale-up outreach to current drug users.
 - h. Promote treatment before injecting occurs.
 - i. Mainstream HIV concerns into ongoing drug demand reduction initiatives.
 - j. Mainstream drug issues and concerns into ongoing HIV programmes.
 - k. Raise awareness on the connection between drugs and HIV among religious leaders, local government, and community-based organizations.

- 2. To assist governments of the region to reduce the supply of illicit drugs, licit (diverted) drugs and precursors.**
 - a. Increase controls over licit pharmaceutical drugs in selected countries.
 - b. Strengthen precursor control measures and mechanisms.
 - c. Improve technical capacities for effective drug law enforcement, including in border control.
 - d. Improve controls over licit opium supply to prevent diversion.

- 3. To build the capacity of governments and civil society to reduce the number of people trafficked within and from the region, and its consequences.**
 - a. Raise awareness of the extent, nature and pattern of human trafficking in South Asia and contribute towards policies and action to halt it.
 - b. Provide greater support and rehabilitation for trafficked victims.
 - c. Train law enforcement officers in measures to counter human trafficking.
 - d. Strengthen or help establish states-NGO task forces in source states to ground counter-trafficking interventions.

- 4. To assist governments to strengthen normative frameworks and improve the knowledge base on drugs, crime and terrorism.**
- a. Promote adherence by the governments of the region to the drug, crime and terrorism conventions and protocols.
 - b. Improve the knowledge base on drug/crime problems and enhance capacity for evidence-based policy development.
 - c. Provide training programme on international cooperation mechanisms, especially mutual legal assistance.
 - d. Provide legal assistance to selected countries.
 - e. Develop and support a national master plan process in selected countries.
 - f. Undertake a rapid assessment of drugs and crime issues in selected countries.
 - g. Support the establishment of mechanisms to prevent money laundering in India.
 - h. Advocate for evidence-based policies and programmes based on solid research and accurate epidemiology.